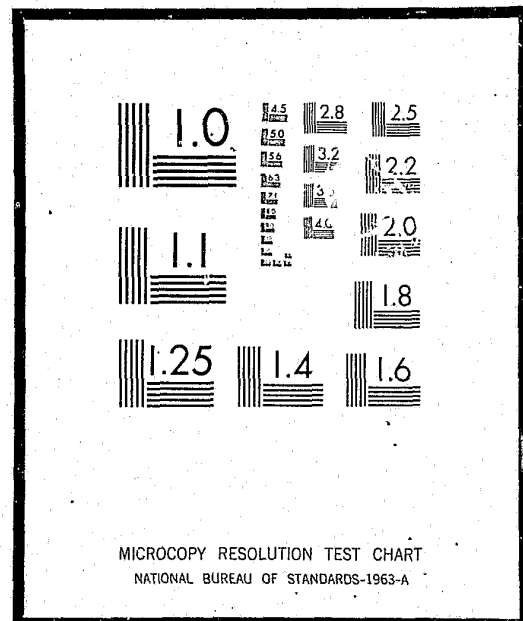


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

2/26/76

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT, 134,  
1973-1974

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
STATE OF VERMONT



STATE OF VERMONT  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
MONTPELIER  
05602

1 December 1974

The Honorable Thomas P. Salmon  
Governor, State of Vermont  
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Dear Governor Salmon:

It is my privilege to submit, in accordance with Title 3,  
Vermont Statutes Annotated, Section 208, the Department of  
Public Safety's biennial report for the fiscal years 1973-1974.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. W. Corcoran".

E. W. CORCORAN  
Commissioner of Public Safety

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FOREWORD

The Outpost system, reinstated in 1970, has continued to expand. There are now 32 Outposts scattered throughout rural Vermont. Outpost areas are selected based upon criminal activity, traffic density, and the degree of isolation from the supporting State Police station. The normal Outpost is responsible for State Police activities in the area in which the Trooper serves. Although he is semi-autonomous, he has available to him all the resources of the Department of Public Safety.

Rising crime rates place heavier burdens on all enforcement officers. Our most serious problem continues to be breaking and entering and our most common target is seasonal homes followed closely by year-round dwellings and business firms. The total cost of this single crime is difficult to determine, but we estimate that the value of property stolen in 1973 was approximately \$1,300,000.

TRAFFIC

The traffic enforcement effort in the biennium featured two Federally funded, unique programs--Project CRASH and Project FARE.

Project CRASH employed eight Troopers who were totally dedicated to the identification and apprehension of drunk drivers in a three-county area in Northern Vermont. The efforts of this dedicated group, together with the extensive accompanying publicity, did have a positive effect in reducing the incident of drunk driving and did reduce the number of accidents involving alcohol in the test area.

Project FARE employed off-duty State Police and local law enforcement officers in an effort to reduce fatal accidents in two Southern Counties. This project reaffirmed a fact that is obvious--accidents can be reduced by additional police patrols.

A review of motor vehicle accidents since 1971 reveals a continuing decline in the number of accidents investigated by State Police, while, at the same time, fatal accidents increased. The energy crisis in the last six months of the period must be credited with the very large reduction in 1974.

A summary of the motor vehicle accident experience follows:

1. Alcohol was a factor in 15% of all accidents, and a factor in 63.2% of all fatal accidents.
2. Excessive speed was the primary factor in 20% of all accidents. Inattention while driving was responsible for 13% of all accidents.
3. A majority of all accidents occur in periods of clear weather (63%) and on dry highways (54%).

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED BY STATE POLICE BY TYPES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Injury</u>	<u>P. Damage</u>	<u>Total MV Accidents</u>
1971	96	2465	4705	7266
1972	97	2409	4600	7106
<hr/>				
1971-72 Biennium	193	4874	9305	14,372
<hr/>				
1973	104	2380	4238	5839
1974	95	1904	3840	
<hr/>				
1973-74 Biennium	199	4284	8078	12,561
<hr/>				
Percent of Decrease in No. of Investigations 73-74 vs. 71-72				-8.9%

## SEARCH AND RESCUE

Search and rescue has been busy since the last Biennial Report, especially during the period from April of 1973 to April of 1974. During that period there were 14 actual search and rescue missions. Also there were 16 occasions where the rescue squad was either called or alerted but the mission was cancelled before they arrived at the scene.

Added to our search and rescue capability is the use of a Plattsburgh Air Force Base Air Rescue and Recovery Squadron Huey Helicopter. This helicopter has been successfully used on 6 search and rescue missions during the above period. They also have been alerted many times but the mission was cancelled before the copter was airborne or before arrival. On June 4, 1974, a certificate of citation from the Department of Public Safety was presented to Captain Roy Allen, Group Commander of the Squadron, at a M.A.S. T. meeting at the airbase officers club.

Also, the Air National Guard at Burlington have increased their potential for assistance. They now have 10 Loch and 3 Huey helicopters ready for service. They have also been directly involved in 4 of our rescue missions since January of 1974.

## BOATING SAFETY PROGRAM

In the 1973 boating season, Sheriffs' Deputies throughout the 14 counties of the State were employed by the Department of Public Safety to patrol some 80 bodies of water. During the season, there were numerous complaints answered and many man hours expended on routine patrol and Search and Rescue missions.

This department purchased seven new 16' open bow, aluminum, Durnautic boats, 3 powered by 65 HP Mercury and 4 by 70 HP Evinrude outboard engines with power tilts. The addition of these boats increased our marine enforcement capability. These boats were placed in the Middlebury sub-station, the Newport sub-station, and A Troop. Also provided were four new trailers designed with all rolls, for easy loading and unloading, and surge brakes. This equipment replaced well used, very reliable old MFGs.

In addition a new portable air compressor was purchased to supplement the one already in use by our Scuba Teams. Bolstering the Marine Division with this extra equipment has made it possible to give better coverage.

A somewhat new concept in law enforcement was brought about during the 1974 boating season, by forming an Auxilliary State Police Program for Marine enforcement. Part-time people such as school teachers and college students were hired, trained, and sworn in as Auxiliary State Police.

Hopefully, this will be a pilot program for possible adoption and utilization in other divisions of this department. The auxiliary troopers assigned to State Police stations worked throughout the State enforcing the marine laws, rules, and regulations.

## SNOWMOBILE SAFETY PROGRAM

Snowmobile enforcement during the winters of 1973-74 was once again organized and supervised by the Department of Public Safety. The actual season of enforcement was 15 December through 15 March. Prior to opening, training sessions were held.

The manpower used to assist in the program totaled 180 men hired each season through the 14 County Sheriffs' Departments. Many Patrol man hours were logged during the two seasons. The enforcement officers answered numerous complaints, investigated many criminal incidents, and were involved in several Search and Rescue operations.

At the 11 state police installations throughout the State, 46 snowmobiles and trailers, 50 suits and helmets, and 16 portable radios were available. This equipment was not only utilized for enforcement but also for Search and Rescue.

State Police and Sheriffs' Deputies not only enforced the snowmobile laws, but, also kept a check on vacated camps and vacation homes periodically throughout the winter months. Numerous talks were given by State Police personnel to snowmobile clubs apprising the members of laws, rules and regulations, and promoting safety.

Recommendations for the coming year include 22 additional snowmobiles, 7 trailers, 7 portable radios, and 30 suits and helmets. This equipment is necessary to replace worn-out equipment and bolster the present inventory.

CRIME

Following the national trend, the overall crime rate in the State of Vermont has continued to grow steadily over the past few years. Major crime has started to level off as, during this Biennium, the increase in the major crime category shows only +7.4% over the previous Biennium. Minor crime during this same period actually shows a small decrease, .04% when compared with the previous Biennium. During this reporting period, the pattern of crime continued to remain the same as it pertained to burglary, larceny and motor vehicle thefts. These three categories alone represent 97% of all major crimes reported within this Biennium. Major crime complaints show a clearance rate of 22.2% which is above the national average. The overall conviction rate is a +19.2% which compares favorably with the national average.

We are today faced with a very serious drug abuse problem which is nationwide in scope. Illicit possession, manufacturing, buying and selling of drugs has become more and more widespread, especially among the younger generation. The nature of the drug abuse problem requires a special type of police effort. The use of undercover agents, special vehicles and equipment, funds to purchase illegal drugs and the ability to gather pertinent intelligence information is paramount.

This biennium, 1,492 narcotic complaints were investigated as compared to 717 during the previous biennium. Narcotic convictions alone accounted for 28% of all criminal convictions. Statistics show that there were 535 narcotic convictions in the 1971-1972 Biennium as compared to 1,074 convictions during the 1973-1974 Biennium. Both the drug abuse workload and the conviction rate have doubled during this reporting period compared to the previous one.

We have seen the types of drug investigation and purchase move from a predominately \$10.00-\$20.00 purchase of marijuana to a \$30,000.00 purchase of cocaine. Our average buy for illicit drugs has been in the category of \$100.00-\$200.00 for speed, cocaine, heroin and hallucinogenics. This type of criminal investigation has become more and more complicated. The use of undercover officers in the criminal and intelligence field has been shown to be a very valuable tool. Continued liaison presently existing between various agencies, and the gathering and dissemination of criminal intelligence data continue to be of prime importance in the solution of crime.

The Vermont State Police is a charter member of the New England State Police Administrators Conference (NESPAC), an organization that was established to coordinate the dissemination of law enforcement information. Since crime knows no geographic boundaries, the need to share this data as provided for by NESPAC is unmistakable, particularly today when criminal investigative problems reflect into all jurisdictions throughout the whole country. Following are statistics showing the various breakdowns of criminal activities investigated by State Police personnel within the Biennium.

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

Breaking & Entering	The crime of B & E in the biennium registered an increase of plus <u>13.1%</u> when compared to the previous biennium. Majority of the B & E's were to summer homes or camps, business firms and dwellings. The majority of B & E's were committed for personal gain. B & E's accounted for <u>51.9%</u> of all crimes against property and represented <u>50.6%</u> of all major crimes. State police personnel cleared <u>20.1%</u> of all B & E's reported in the biennium.
	LARCENY
ROBBERY	In the 1973 - 1974 biennium the crime of robbery increased plus <u>5.6%</u> when compared to the prior biennium. Robbery is a violent crime. Robbery accounted for <u>0.4%</u> of all offenses against property and represented <u>0.4%</u> of all major crimes. Frequent methods used in the commission of robbery were by use of firearms or threat of force. In the biennium, State Police personnel cleared <u>45%</u> of all robbery complaints.
	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS

MAJOR OFFENSES KNOWN TO STATE POLICE

1 July, 1972 - 30 June, 1974

Year	Larceny	B & E	M.V. Theft	Robbery	Rape	Agg. Assault	Murder	Total
1971	2239	1924	155	18	40	42	5	4423
1972	1536	2135	202	18	43	79	11	4024
Biennium 71-72	3775	4059	357	36	83	121	16	8447
1973	2159	2089	176	19	54	67	2	4566
1974	1661	2503	214	19	50	49	7	4503
Biennium 73-74	3820	4592	390	38	104	116	9	9069
% Change 71-72 vs 73-74	+1.2%	+13.1%	+9.2%	+5.6%	+2.5%	-4.1%	-156.2%	+7.4%

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY	1973 - 1974	1971-1972	%CHANGE
Larceny	3820	3775	+ 1.2
Breaking and Entering	4592	4059	+ 13.1
Motor Vehicle Thefts	390	357	+ 9.2
Robbery	38	36	+ 5.6
TOTAL Crimes against property	8840	8227	+ 7.5%

OFFENSES AGAINST PERSON	1973-1974	1971-1972	% CHANGE
Rape	104	83	+ 2.5
Aggravated Assault	116	121	- 4.1
Murder	9	16	-156.2
TOTAL Crimes against person	229	220	+ 4.1%

TOTAL MAJOR OFFENSES KNOWN TO STATE POLICE	9069	8447	+ 7.4%
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1 July, 1972 to 30 June, 1974

MAJOR OFFENSES KNOWN TO STATE POLICE

OFFENSES	% CRIME INDEX	OFFENSES REPORTED	OFFENSES UNFOUNDED	ACTUAL OFFENSES	CLOSED	CLA	CLEARED or ADMISSION	PENDING	% CLEARANCE RATE
Breaking & Entering	50.6	4592	227	4365	23	292	587	3463	20.1
Grand Larceny	22.9	2076	127	1949	20	89	119	1721	10.7
Petty Larceny	19.2	1744	146	1598	23	134	348	1093	30.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	4.3	390	66	324	10	68	69	177	42.3
Robbery	0.4	38	7	31	0	13	1	17	45.0
Aggravated Assault	1.3	116	8	108	0	66	29	13	88.0
Murder	0.1	9	1	8	0	7	1	0	100.0%
Rape	1.1	104	22	82	1	32	24	25	68.3
TOTAL OFFENSES	100.0%	9069	604	8465	77	701	1178	6509	22.2%

CLEARANCE RATE OF MAJOR OFFENSES

1 July, 1972 to June 30, 1974

<u>Crimes Against Property</u>	<u>Vermont Clearance</u>	<u>National* Clearance</u>
Larceny	18.1%	20.0%
Breaking & Entering	20.1%	19.0%
Motor Vehicle Thefts	42.3%	17.0%
Robbery	45.0%	30.0%
<u>Crimes Against Person</u>		
Rape	68.3%	57.0%
Aggravated Assault	88.0%	66.0%
Homicide	100.0%	82.0%
Overall Clearance Rate	22.2%	21.0%

\*Based on figures in 1972 Uniform Crime Report of the FBI.

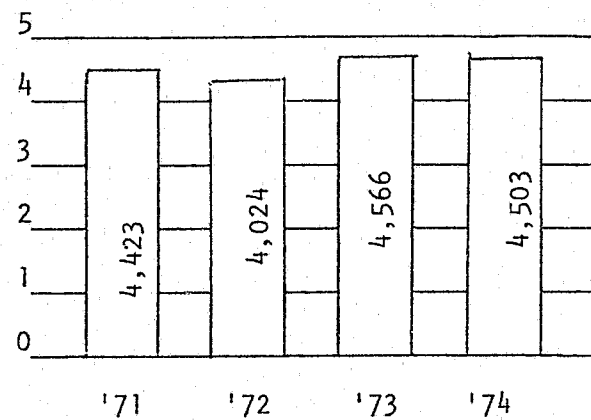
VALUE OF STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY

<u>Legend</u>	<u>Biennium 7-1-70 to 6-30-72</u>
Value of Stolen Property	\$1,850,841.67
Value of Recovered Property	\$ 358,877.09
<hr/>	
Agg. Value of Stolen & Recovered Property	\$2,209,718.76
<hr/>	
<u>Legend</u>	<u>Biennium 7-1-72 to 6-30-74</u>
Value of Stolen Property	\$1,984,873.27
Value of Recovered Property	363,746.21
<hr/>	
Agg. Value of Stolen & Recovered Property	\$2,348,619.48
<hr/>	

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

7/1/72 to 6/30/74

THOUSANDS



Major Crime Complaints

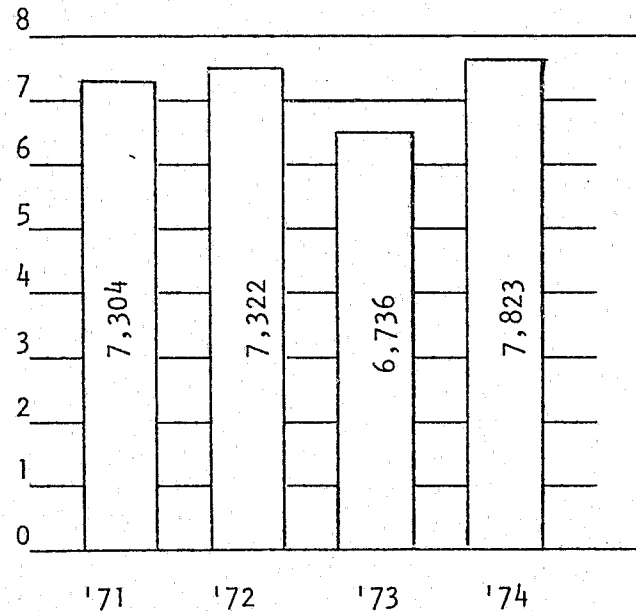
In '73-'74 biennium, major crimes investigated by the State Police registered an increase of +7.4% when compared to '71-'72 biennium.

Crime of B & E registered the greatest increase in the biennium. This crime registered an increase of +13.1% when compared to the previous biennium.

Minor Complaints

There were 14,559 minor crime complaints in the '73-'74 biennium as compared to 14,626 minor crime complaints in '71-'72 biennium. This represents a decrease of 0.4% in 1973-1974 minor complaints when compared to the previous biennium. The majority of the complaints are petty in nature; however, consume a great deal of investigative time.

THOUSANDS

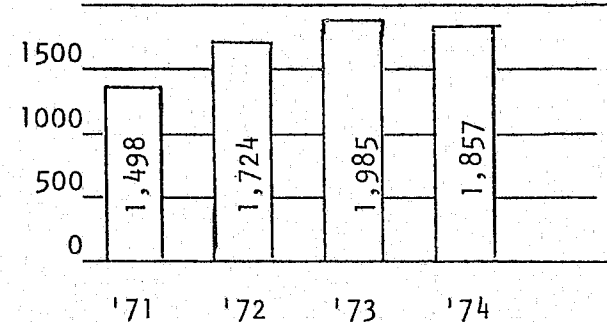


Criminal Conviction Data

During the '73-'74 biennium criminal convictions by State Police personnel registered an increase of +19.2% when compared to the previous biennium.

Narcotics convictions accounted for 28.0% of all criminal convictions obtained in the '73-'74 biennium.

2000



ALL MAJOR CRIME COMPLAINTS

GENERAL:	<p>In the 1973-1974 biennium all major crimes known to State Police registered an increase of <u>+7.4%</u> when compared to the previous biennium.</p> <p>Three crime categories of Breaking and Entering, Larceny, and Motor Vehicle Thefts represent <u>97.0%</u> of all major crimes in the biennium.</p> <p>Vermont's clearance rate of <u>22.2%</u> is above the national average.</p>
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OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

	<p>There were nine (9) homicides investigated by State Police personnel in the biennium, as compared to sixteen (16) for the previous biennium. Homicide is the willful killing of another. Homicides accounted for <u>3.9%</u> of all violent crimes and <u>0.1%</u> of all major crimes in the biennium. Firearms were used in <u>80.0%</u> of all homicides. Males accounted for <u>80.0%</u> of all the victims. All of the assailants were males.</p> <p>State Police personnel solved all of the homicides in the biennium.</p>	HOMICIDE
RAPE	<p>State of Vermont in the biennium experienced a total of <u>104</u> rape complaints. Statutory rape represented <u>49.0%</u> of all rape complaints. Rape comprised <u>45.4%</u> of all violent crimes, and <u>1.1%</u> of all major criminal offenses investigated in the biennium. The majority of the rape complaints (<u>68.3%</u>) were cleared by the arrest or admission of the guilty individuals.</p>	
	<p>The 1973-1974 biennium reported <u>116</u> aggravated assault complaints as compared to the figure of <u>121</u> for the previous biennium. Classified as a crime against the person, this offense comprised <u>50.7%</u> of all violent crimes, and <u>1.3%</u> of all major criminal offenses investigated in the biennium. Aggravated assaults are committed for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury, usually by use of weapon or other means, such as hand, fist, foot. State Police clearance rate is <u>88.0%</u> for all reported aggravated assault cases.</p>	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



ALL MINOR OFFENSES KNOWN TO STATE POLICE

1 July, 1972 to 30 June, 1974

Year	No. Minor Crime Complaints
1971	7304
1972	7322
<hr/>	
Biennium 71-72	14,626
<hr/>	
1973	6736
1974	7823
<hr/>	
Biennium 73-74	14,559
<hr/>	
% Change	-0.4%

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation is responsible for the investigation of all major crimes and minor crimes of an unusual nature that fall within State Police jurisdiction. This Division also correlates and coordinates the efforts of the uniformed State Police and their investigation of less serious crime. Close cooperation is maintained by this Division with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in our all-out effort to combat crime.

Each year the Bureau of Criminal Investigation is confronted with new and additional responsibilities. Within this Biennium, the State of Vermont continued to experience an upsurge of criminal activity commonly known as drug abuse. The number of drug complaints received has increased to such an extent that it has been necessary to assign 7 investigators to handle exclusively this type of complaint. Surveillance and undercover assignments have played a major role in our all-out investigative effort. This type of detective work has resulted in the apprehension of many individuals.

The volume of our criminal workload forces us to employ priorities which prohibit us from properly following through on some cases. This workload can only be met by necessarily diverting additional uniformed State Police man hours from traffic control to criminal investigation. Very little effort can be afforded to the implementation of preventative measures to reduce crime.

While our overall crime growth rate is beginning to level off in the State of Vermont, we must continue to maintain our all-out effort to pursue each investigation with vigor and determination in an effort to further reduce this category even more.

Recommendation To Meet The Demand

While additional investigative personnel is desirable, it is recognized that budgetarily such a request is not feasible. Alternatively, it is recommended that emphasis be made to fill present vacancies that exist in our overall State Police organization. This will provide additional uniformed State Police Officers to investigate minor crimes, thus relieving our Criminal Investigation detectives of part of this burden so that they may concentrate on the investigation of major crimes more exclusively.

## CRIME LABORATORY & BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

The 1973-74 Biennium has been a period of sustained activity in the crime laboratory. Continuing rising demands for the technical services available have created work backlogs, and notably in the area of forensic chemistry. Necessary time involving pre-trial conference and court appearances also accounts for a significant amount of backlog increase.

We have endeavored to clarify this report by setting it up under three general areas:

- A. Current Activities which includes statistics of case workload accomplished during the past biennium.
- B. Problem Areas; an explanation of those confronting the Laboratory at this time and limited thoughts relating to anticipated problems in the future.
- C. Recommendations for Program Improvements which includes recommendations for improvements required at this time and a limited amount of future recommendations.

### "A" CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The tabulation entitled "Crime Laboratory and Bureau of Identification" illustrates the activities of the laboratory complex for the biennium. Significant areas representing major effort are summarized as follows:

1. While Narcotic and Harmful Drug examinations show a slight biennial decrease, this does not reflect a diminishing demand. A significant increase in evidence examinations has caused us to carry a backlog of work amounting to some six weeks. A breakdown of the activities of the forensic chemistry unit is shown on the statistical data sheet entitled "Forensic Chemistry Section Case Load Statistics."
2. Lecture hours in the several police schools continues to require appreciable amounts of time.
3. New areas of service involve camera and firearms repairs. Our ability to provide major repair and adjustment to our photographic equipment has amounted to an estimated \$4,000.00 saving to the department while at the same time reducing by 75% the total down time of the apparatus.
4. Fingerprint examinations show a significant upward trend, 214 known identifications were made and reported.

5. Evidence Examination: This categorizes all types of examinations done excepting latent fingerprint, firearms and toolmark and drugs. Largely a forensic chemistry action, this being the most recently created unit of the laboratory, the demand for services in this area have tripled.

Training of one of our chemists in serology has made available to Vermont Law Enforcement for the first time, a source within the state for the typing of dried blood stain evidence. Fifty percent of the cases involving blood work handled by the forensic chemistry unit have originated in local police agencies.

The photographic section of the laboratory, while operating under a continued increase of demands, has been able to appreciably reduce the backlog of unprinted criminal identification photographs to an acceptable level. An area of growing demand in this unit involves the production of colored photographic prints.

At present we have no capability of processing color beyond a colored negative and transparency stages. The Attorney General's Office along with the various State's Attorneys and frequently members of the purchasing public have made demands upon us for colored prints, and in these instances it has been necessary to ship the work out, usually to Eastman Kodak for processing. This is a costly operation and involves a delay of nearly two weeks. Accordingly, thought must be given in the very near future to the implementation of some process for the production of colored photographs.

Activities of the polygraph unit, are set forth on the statistical sheet entitled "Polygraph". This is an area in which we have experienced not only a continuing, but an increasing demand for services. A third examiner was placed in service early in fiscal 1974. While the figures shown we feel are significant and should speak for themselves, we again want to call attention to an area which is of considerable importance and is something of a side product of the polygraph process. This involves confessions to unrelated crimes which for the biennium amounted to 701.

The most active police polygraph unit in the New England States, the results from this service have been such that it has the respect and support of many defense attorneys as well as prosecutors and police. Planned phase-out of the older examiners will require selection and training of replacements during the next several years if the present case load is to be maintained.

### "B" PROBLEM AREAS

We have a continuation of two significant problems in this area.

1. Lack of sufficient trained personnel.

2. Lack of adequate quarters

1. The lack of sufficient trained personnel exists in the area of Forensic Chemistry and Fingerprints.

The most pressing and immediate problem area is identified in the need for an additional chemist. Effective evidence handling dictates that examinations be done as soon following discovery as is reasonably possible. Man-hour requirements to handle the present case load are rapidly exceeding the work capability of the present staff of two chemists. Providing that the case load does not rise appreciably above the present level, hiring of an additional chemist will resolve this situation.

Historically, the fingerprint section has been involved with the discovery and comparison of latent fingerprint impressions from all types of physical evidence. This work has been carried on over the years by fingerprint examiners who have other primary details in the laboratory complex. The loss of a civilian photographic technician position has served to compound this problem and accordingly, it has been a "Rob Peter to Pay Paul" operation. It is our expectation at present that one full time fingerprint technician will alleviate this situation for the immediate foreseeable future.

2. We are presently existing in about half the space needed for an efficient operation. Largely due to the caseload, the chemistry section is functioning with two personnel in a working space barely adequate for one person. This is compounded by having evidence storage in the basement necessitating a great deal of time wasted in travelling between floors.

The basement area occupied by the photographic unit, the firearms and toolmark unit, evidence storage and firearms repair presents the poorest of working conditions. Water entering through the walls is a frequent and recurring problem and often technicians are obliged to wear rubber footwear. Two dehumidifiers operate constantly.

The Laboratory complex is unsuitable for an efficient operation and because of the general layout and design, a great many man-hours are wasted.

"C" RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS

1. The establishment and filling of a permanent position for an additional Chemist-Toxicologist.

2. The providing of new adequate quarters to house the entire laboratory complex. This should be a priority item not only in the light of filling an urgent and well established need, but to provide an incentive for the attraction and retention of valuable technical personnel.

CRIME LABORATORY AND BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

ACTIVITY	1971-1972 BIENNIUM	1973-1974 BIENNIUM
Criminal Investigations (field assist)	57	90
Criminal Investigations (other agency)	18	45
Polygraph Examinations	730	730
Post Mortems Attended	18	22
Fingerprint Examinations	637	788
Evidence Examinations	478	1,427
Firearms Examinations	129	205
Firearms Repairs		153
Photographs Taken	6,068	5,960
Narcotic & Harmful Drug Examinations	2,634	2,487
Speaking Engagements	8	6
Police Schools Instructor	55	59
Police Schools - Instructor Hours	936	909
Police Schools Attended	23	29
Photographic Negatives Processed	38,867	44,010
Photographic Prints Made	63,908	80,246
Crime Scene Searches	62	108
Special Assignments	105	123
Explosives Disposal - cases	41	31
Explosives Disposal - hours	278	177
Cameras Repaired and Serviced	11	80
Cameras Repaired and Serviced - hours	81	304

FORENSIC CHEMISTRY SECTION  
CASE LOAD STATISTICS

	Fiscal Year 1973	Fiscal Year 1974	1973-1974 BIENNIUM
Cases Received	510	596	1,106
Cases Processed	475	559	1,034
Cases to be Examined	35	72	
<hr/>			
<u>Breakdown of Processed Cases</u>			
Number of Cases	475	559	1,034
Number of Examinations Done	2,014	1,800	3,814
Agencies Involved			
State Police Cases	68%	62%	
Local Police or other Agency	32%	38%	
<u>Types of Examinations Done</u> (by numbers of cases)			
Drug Cases	1,365	1,122	2,487
Blood Determinations	48	170	218
Paint Comparisons	76	89	165
Hairs and Fibers	61	56	117
Volatile Fluids	76	35	111
Other Types of Chemical and Physical Analysis	388	328	716

POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS

	DEPARTMENTS				FACILITIES USED				RESULTS				1973-1974 BIENNIMUM			
	STATE POLICE	POLICE DEPT.	OTHER	NO. OF EXAMS	ABLE	DOG	KING	PITTSFORD	OTHER	CLEARED OF CRIME	DECEPTIVE REACT. NO CONFESSIONS	CONFESSIONS	DISCONTINUED OR INCONCLUSIVE	UNRELATED CRIME CONFESSIONS		
Arson	64	60	4	0	14	9	31	10	0	29	14	16	5	30		
Assault	105	44	39	22	15	29	42	18	0	40	23	36	6	6		
Breaking & Entering	179	77	89	13	34	45	65	26	9	73	38	54	14	371		
Fraud	67	21	19	27	26	21	21	9	0	22	14	23	8	7		
Homicide	17	4	7	6	9	1	5	2	0	12	0	4	1	0		
Larceny	373	126	220	27	67	91	118	67	30	212	76	55	30	185		
Lewd & Lascivious	43	18	23	2	4	12	19	8	0	8	8	21	6	10		
Motor Vehicle	99	37	43	19	30	31	26	12	0	27	26	34	12	30		
Miscellaneous	94	34	43	17	22	17	41	14	0	25	27	34	8	34		
Narcotics	54	14	21	19	12	7	25	10	0	12	16	22	4	22		
Pre-Employments	248	200	48	0	21	7	32	188	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Rape - Forcible	81	48	29	4	20	20	22	19	0	21	17	29	14	3		
Rape - Statutory	9	6	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	4	1	0	4	0		
Robbery	27	8	16	3	3	9	3	12	0	11	4	5	7	3		
TOTALS	1460	697	604	159	280	291	453	397	39	496	264	333	119	701		

THE VERMONT CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

Throughout this reporting period, the Vermont Crime Information Center has undergone some moderate change; but a high level of activity has been maintained. One major area of change involves staff positions where there has been a turnover in personnel. Since 1 July 1972, four new staff members have been hired to replace others who have retired, been married, left state service, or sought higher paying positions. The new employees are progressing well on a continuing training program; and as their experience grows, they are becoming valuable assets to the Criminal Justice Information System.

Work on the IBM 2740 Telecommunications Network has been completed, and we now have 11 functioning units which complete the State Police Network. Indications are that a significant increase has taken place in system use; however, some minor problems still exist in format and lost operating time. Expansion of the system could become a reality as indicated in some preliminary studies.

The 245,000 keypunch criminal history cards still remain as previously indicated until some decisions can be made concerning the extent of Vermont's involvement, if any, in the National Crime Information Center's computerized criminal history program. The future of computerization in the State Criminal Justice Information System, at this time, is uncertain.

The conversion of the fingerprint record file from an alphabetic system of filing to a Henry Classification System is well underway and steady progress is being made with available personnel. For this Biennial Reporting Period, 17,324 sets of fingerprint cards were received and processed.

The photographic identification file is now physically located at VCIC and growing rapidly. The file has been used to provide needed photos of escapees from state institutions and wanted persons as well.

In conjunction with the photo file, a tattoo file has been established also for identification purposes. This file contains names, serial or other identifying numbers, slogans, words, and symbols. These two files, plus the fingerprint files, provide a good law enforcement tool and would serve well in a disaster situation where a large loss of life could be involved.

Training activity for all law enforcement has been continued; and as of this date 5 Sheriffs Departments have not responded to the invitation to visit VCIC and 16 of the smaller departments; such as, the very newly formed one-man departments. All supervisory or command personnel, clerical and dispatch personnel, and troopers of the Department of Public Safety have received inservice training at VCIC except some of the new

members on board. It is anticipated that inservice training, both at VCIC and by a field staff at field level, will have to be on a continuing basis as the system grows and develops.

During the reporting period, 24 police agencies visited VCIC for training, and 26 agencies were submitting reports. From 1 July 1972 through 30 June 1974, 23 Departments attended Training Sessions; and 43 are now submitting reports to VCIC. Five Departments have made return trips and many individual visits were also made. The Director has conducted training for police at the Vermont Police Academy and to local departments at their home stations. State Police Dispatcher personnel have received training at their home stations on the use of the 2740 Terminals; and as each new terminal is installed, the training has continued.

Statistical data has been generated and forwarded to all law enforcement departments in Vermont on a regular basis. Law enforcement bulletins have been provided, in many instances, to out-of-state law enforcement agencies.

The Communications Dispatch Center has been very busy through the entire reporting period. NCIC activity has increased and has been productive as well. The increased use of the terminal has produced positive responses or hits that have resulted in the apprehension of wanted persons from widely scattered areas of the country. It has provided Vermont law enforcement officers with opportunities to recover stolen vehicles not only from Vermont but other parts of the country as well. Stolen property in other categories has been recovered to the rightful owner. This equipment is one of the most valuable enforcement tools in Vermont's Criminal Justice System.

Vermont's Teleprocessing System has been updated by other new equipment with much higher speed capability and more direct communication with other areas. The NLETS System should be of greater value in future activities. Inservice training has continued for new dispatchers and will be done so on a continuing basis. As indicated in figures concerning activity for the Dispatch Center, all areas continue to experience increases.

There is little doubt that, could field visits be made to local police and sheriffs departments, greater participation could be achieved; however, no field staff exists as of this writing.

The Center is functioning well and making progress in a basically good climate of cooperation with other agencies. The personnel at VCIC are performing at a high level; and as avenues of funding and procedures become available, VCIC should continue toward becoming a fully functioning and valuable component of Vermont's Criminal Justice System. The Governor's Justice Commission and the Information System Policy Board have been able to obtain the services of a person to act as project director and further

develop the necessary programs to meet the needs of Vermont's System. It would appear that as of this writing, the Vermont Crime Information Center and other components of the Criminal Justice Information System are in a position to take significant steps toward realizing the potential for which they were created.

RECORD CHECKS

<u>July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>
Army	984	
Navy	673	
Air Force	15	
Marine	138	
Coast Guard	41	
Federal Government	1,258	
FBI	670	
Alcohol, Tax, & Firearms	1,002	
General Electric (National Government)	1,037	
Explosives	135	
Miscellaneous (State, Local, County, Law Enforcement Agencies, States Attorneys)	4,732	
 <u>July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974</u>		
Armed Forces		1,257
General Electric (Fed. Government, National Security)		2,089
Able		45
Baker		62
Charlie		22
Dog		87
King		70
Alcohol, Tax, & Firearms		1,080
Police Departments		107
State Police for Other Agencies		340
FBI		719
Sheriffs Departments		35
Explosives		94
Civil Services		50
States Attorneys		457
Miscellaneous (Includes Liquor & Postal Inspectors, Dept. Defense, & U.S. Customs who do not regularly seek information)		4,713
TOTALS	10,685	11,227

BIENNIAL TOTALS

July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973	=	10,685
July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974	=	11,227
JULY 1972 thru JUNE 1974		21,912

VCIC ACTIVITY

7/1/72 - 6/30/74

	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
1. The 204C Complaint Forms (State Police)	10,635	11,744	22,379
2. State Police Arrests (Criminal)	2,857	4,117	6,974
3. Local Police Arrests (Criminal)	1,892	3,585	5,477
4. Local Police Complaint Forms	1,093	927	2,020
5. State Police Accident Reports	7,255	5,780	13,035
Accident Requests	6,375	4,964	11,339
Accident Transactions	3,018	3,145	6,163
Income	\$15,269.50	\$18,239.50	\$33,509.00
6. NCIC Entries on Stolen Articles & Guns	1,014	1,026	2,040
7. Conviction Reports	7,204		
8. Stolen Ski Forms	436	337	773
9. NCIC Entries, Wanted	86	55	141
10. Cancellations	66	33	99
11. Total NCIC Transactions	75,585	90,237	165,585
12. Supplements		6,756	
13. Mugshots (Other than State Police)		280	
14. Supplement Requests sent to Field		1,122	
15. Requests to Field from VCIC (Case Review Forms)		3,909	
16. Double Rolls of Microfilm (Approx. 140,000 Images)		48	
17. Microfilm Jackets		4,500 Approx.	
18. New ID's Assigned		3,900 Approx.	
19. Written Warnings Received		2,017	
20. Old Records brought in from Field for Destruction		96,000 Approx.	
21. Old Records Checked & Destroyed		30,000 Approx.	
1. Key punch Cards reduced to Magnetic Tape	245,000		
2. Functioning IBM 2740 Teleprinter Terminals	4	7	11
3. Fingerprint Card (Sets) Received	8,693	8,631	17,324
4. Inservice Training Sessions (State Police)	19	19	38
5. Troopers in for Training	69	65	134
6. Total Hours	57	57	114
7. Inservice trng. Sessions (Other Police Agencies)	23	0	23
8. Persons Trained	69	0	69
9. Total Hours	46	0	46
10. Total Hits on NCIC	350	163	513
11. Total Number of Agencies Submitting to VCIC	43	0	43
12. Local Police Departments contributing Arrest Reports (Average Number)	0	40	40
13. Local Police Departments contributing Crime Complaint Forms (Average Number)	0	16	16
14. LETS Teletype Messages from July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 and July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974	29,066	28,960	58,026

FIRE MARSHAL ACTIVITIES

By statute, the Commissioner of Public Safety is the State Fire Marshal ex-officio. The duties as outlined by statute of the office of the State Fire Marshal are assigned to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation within the Criminal Division. Within this Biennium on the 29th of June, 1973, the Governor of the State of Vermont, Thomas P. Salmon, issued an executive order which, in part, reads as follows:

"Effective at midnight, June 30th, 1973, the Fire Prevention Division of the State Fire Marshal's Office is abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Labor and Industry in accordance with 21 VSA Chapter 3, Subchapter 7 (Act 205)."

The office of the State Fire Marshal beginning with Fiscal Year 1974 is now primarily concerned with the investigation of fires of suspicious origin and the keeping of statistics pertaining to all fires over \$200.00 which occur within the State of Vermont.

This biennium was a period of tremendous fire loss, both in the State total and high individual loss. Forty-three persons lost their lives in 26 fatal fires while the total monetary loss was nearly 12 million dollars, a figure which does not include the loss of man work hours, jobs and businesses eliminated, nor the tremendous economic loss to the community. This is tragic evidence of the increase in the toll of human lives and economic waste occasioned by uncontrolled fires that the State can ill afford.

The activities of the Office of the State Fire Marshal during this Biennium were as follows:

TRENDS OF THE PAST SEVEN YEARS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Fires investigated	238	232	254	374	475	320	329
Adults arrested	10	17	26	17	16	5	14
Juveniles involved	23	15	20	25	28	28	23
Deaths resulting from fire	23	17	14	18	21	29	14
Fire losses reported by							
Insurance companies	\$7,843,854	\$4,729,632	\$6,655,191	\$5,001,458	\$9,533,511	\$6,494,451	\$5,274,186
Inspection of buildings, dynamite magazines, gas installations, flammable fluid trucks	1,065	2,894	1,715	1,267	1,959	2,074**	0*
Examinations held for licensing lightning rods and fire detection					106	231	91
Approved plans, drawings and specifications of public buildings	87	100	105	112	261	566***	0*
Lightning rod licenses issued to installers	19	15	17	29	21	22	20
Lightning rod licenses issued to salesmen	22	16	17	30	20	19	24
Fire detection licenses issued to installers	48	84	149	445	338	337	306
Fire detection licenses issued to salesmen	28	36	42	93	88	123	127

\*Function transferred to Fire Prevention Division of the Department of Labor and Industry

\*\*Inspections -1740  
Special Meetings - 334  
2074

\*\*\*Approved Plans -437  
Plans worked on and Pending Approval -129  
566

1973 - 1974 BIENNIUM

ANALYSIS OF FIRE INVESTIGATIONS

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>BIENNIUM</u>
Accidental	38	34	72
Bombs	2	0	2
Bomb Scares	24	10	34
Burning without a permit	2	1	3
Chimneys, overheated or defective	2	1	3
Electricity (including defective wiring)	16	11	27
Explosions	3	0	3
Explosions found	2	0	2
Exposure (to other buildings, grass fires, etc.)	0	4	4
False alarms or faulty alarms	0	5	5
Fireplaces (defective)	0	0	0
Friction and sparks (from running machinery)	0	3	3
Gas (natural and artificial)	5	5	10
Hot grease, ignition of oil, tar, wax, etc.	1	1	2
Hot irons (includes dishwashers, disposals, etc.)	2	1	3
Incendiary	43	77	120
Incendiary (believed to be)	36	41	77
Juveniles playing with matches	5	3	8
Lightning	4	2	6
Malicious destruction	4	3	7
Matches, smoking	11	7	18
Oil burners	2	0	2
Open lights	0	1	1
Petroleum and its products	1	0	1
Spontaneous combustion	3	3	6
Stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes (radiated)	12	6	18
Undetermined	86	84	170
Vehicles, automobiles, trucks, etc.	16	26	42
TOTAL number of fires investigated	320	329	649



1973 - 1974 BIENNIUM

ANALYSIS OF INSURED LOSSES

Classification of cause of fires as indicated on fire insurance slips

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF CLAIMS			AMOUNT OF DAMAGE		
	1973	1974	BIENNIAL	1973	1974	BIENNIAL
Chimneys, overheated or defective	18	20	38	\$ 28,257	\$ 75,801	\$ 104,058
Accidental or carelessness	19	12	31	51,975	21,613	73,588
Electricity	82	116	198	459,984	1,007,002	1,466,986
Explosion	8	1	9	47,544	22,888	70,432
Exposure (to other buildings and grass fires)	7	11	18	113,088	29,905	142,993
Friction and friction sparks from running machinery	7	7	14	12,244	66,954	79,198
Gas, natural and artificial	8	11	19	42,394	33,254	65,648
Hot ashes and coals - open fires	6	4	10	28,341	13,251	41,592
Hot grease; ignition of oil, tar, wax, etc.	38	37	75	176,434	30,342	206,776
Hot irons (including electrical devices etc.)	21	3	24	107,172	1,772	108,944
Incendiary	10	10	20	98,336	19,210	117,546
Incendiary, believed to be	18	14	32	514,611	167,809	682,420
Lightning	150	154	304	596,303	150,001	746,304
Matches - smoking cigarettes	23	28	51	148,087	64,693	212,780
Miscellaneous - cause known but not classified	34	0	34	44,458	0	44,458
Oil burners	8	1	9	27,678	285	27,963
Open lights	4	14	18	11,628	18,172	29,800
Petroleum and its products	2	5	7	728	390,041	390,769
Sparks from bonfires, rubbish, etc.	7	2	9	11,579	34,734	46,313
Vandalism	3	0	3	8,500	0	8,500
Spark from exhaust of truck, tractor, etc.	1	0	1	12,888	0	12,888
Spontaneous combustion	5	3	8	103,227	202,890	306,117
Spontaneous ignition	4	2	6	43,904	39,688	83,592
Stoves, furnaces, boilers, pipes (radiated heat)	38	47	85	398,228	257,711	655,939
Unknown	209	177	386	3,353,716	2,546,264	5,899,980
Thawing water pipes	2	1	3	10,041	14,021	24,062
Juveniles playing with matches, etc.	8	9	17	27,618	24,439	52,057
Fireplace, defective	10	24	34	15,488	37,322	52,810
Automotive fires	0	2	2	0	14,124	14,124
TOTALS	750	715	1465	\$6,494,451	\$5,274,186	\$11,768,637

1973 - 1974 BIENNIUM

TABULATION OF FIRE LOSSES BY COUNTY

The following losses were reported by insurance companies  
(Damage is in excess of \$100.00)

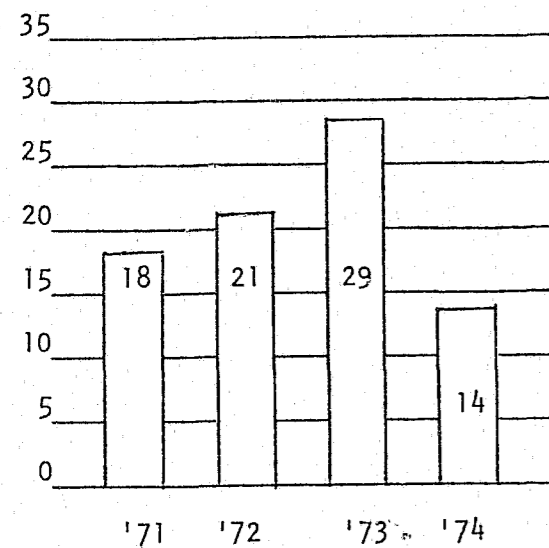
COUNTY	NUMBER OF CLAIMS			AMOUNT OF DAMAGE		
	1973	1974	BIENNIAL	1973	1974	BIENNIAL
Addison	32	39	71	\$ 306,495	\$ 439,020	\$ 745,515
Bennington	50	25	75	601,685	503,176	1,104,861
Caledonia	48	29	77	394,928	160,042	554,970
Chittenden	91	112	203	708,412	1,277,585	1,985,997
Essex	11	14	25	55,602	62,061	117,663
Franklin	50	47	97	449,608	471,514	921,122
Grand Isle	23	15	38	208,598	76,820	285,418
Lamoille	43	25	68	323,449	173,056	496,505
Orange	32	23	55	278,739	185,618	464,357
Orleans	41	51	92	224,657	548,214	772,871
Rutland	110	76	186	1,241,967	325,925	1,567,892
Washington	80	93	173	468,138	322,631	790,769
Windham	80	95	175	805,822	450,423	1,256,245
Windsor	59	71	130	426,351	278,101	704,452
TOTALS	750	715	1465	\$6,494,451	5,274,186	11,768,637

FATAL FIRE DATA  
7/1/72 to 6/30/74

<u>GENERAL</u>	<p>In the 1973-1974 biennium, the State of Vermont experienced a total of <u>26</u> fatal fires which resulted in death to <u>43</u> persons as compared to 1971-1972 biennium which recorded <u>35</u> fatal fires with <u>39</u> fire deaths.</p> <p>This represents a decrease of <u>-25.7%</u> in fatal fires in 1973-1974 biennium when compared to the previous biennium, however, fire deaths in the current biennium increased <u>+10.3%</u> during the same period.</p>
<p>Monday had the highest number of fatal fires in the biennium.</p> <p>This one day accounted for <u>34.6%</u> of all fatal fires.</p> <p>Two days of Wednesday and Friday each accounted for five fatal fires in the biennium.</p>	<u>DAY OF WEEK</u>
<u>TIME</u>	<p>Peak hour of all fatal fires was between 0300 and 0400 A.M.</p> <p>This one hour period accounted for <u>23.1%</u> of all fatal fires.</p> <p>The three hour period between 0300 and 0600 A.M. accounted for <u>38.5%</u> of all fatal fires in the biennium.</p>
<p>The majority of the fire deaths in the biennium involved youngsters in the 5-14 years of age group. This age group accounted for <u>32.6%</u> of all the fire victims in the biennium.</p> <p>Persons under 25 years of age represented <u>53.5%</u> of all the fire victims.</p>	<u>VICTIMS' AGE SCALE</u>

FATAL FIRE DATA  
7/1/72 to 6/30/74

<u>FIRE DEATHS BY COUNTY</u>	<p>Rutland County had seven (7) fatal fires which resulted in death to thirteen (13) persons. One fire took the lives of five (5) persons and another took the lives of three (3) persons, thus two (2) fires resulted in the loss of eight (8) persons.</p>
<p>Primary causes of fatal fires in the biennium were persons smoking or dropping their cigarettes and overheated stoves or space heaters.</p>	<u>CAUSES OF FATAL FIRES</u>
<u>REMARKS</u>	<p>In the biennium there were numerous fatal fires which resulted in loss of life to two or more persons. Listed below are such fatal fires and the number of deaths per fire.</p> <p>2 fires resulted in loss of life to 10 persons or 5 per fire. 1 fire resulted in loss of life to 4 persons 2 fires resulted in loss of life to 6 persons or 3 per fire. 2 fires resulted in loss of life to 4 persons or 2 per fire.</p> <p>Seven (7) fatal fires took the lives of twenty four (24) persons in the biennium.</p>



### Fire Deaths

In the 1973 - 1974 biennium there were a total of forty-three (43) fire deaths as compared to the figure of thirty-nine (39) fire deaths for the 1971 - 1972 biennium.

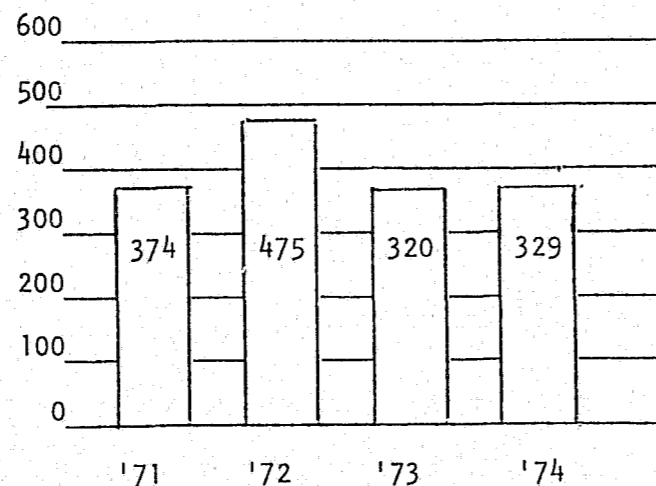
This represents an increase of +10.3% when 1973 - 1974 biennium fire deaths are compared to the fire deaths in the 1971 - 1972 biennium.

There were seven (7) fires in the 1973 - 1974 biennium which took the lives of twenty-four (24) persons.

### Fire Investigations

There were 649 fire investigations conducted by State Police personnel in the 1973 - 1974 biennium as compared to 1971 - 1972 biennium figure of 849.

This represents a decrease in fire investigations in 1973 - 1974 biennium of 23.6% when compared to 1971 - 1972 biennium.



### FATAL FIRES AND DEATHS

7/1/72 to 6/30/74

Fiscal Years	No. Fatal Fires	No. Fire Deaths
1971	16	18
1972	19	21
Biennium Totals	35	39
1973	15	29
1974	11	14
Biennium Totals	26	43
% Change	-25.7%	+10.3%

### NO. OF FIRE INVESTIGATIONS

Fiscal Years	No. of Fire Investigations
1971	374
1972	475
Biennium Totals	849
1973	320
1974	329
Biennium Totals	649

FIRE DEATHS  
7/1/72 to 6/30/74

Month of Year	No. Fatal Fires	No. Fatal Deaths
July	1	1
August	1	2
September	2	2
October	3	10
November	1	1
December	3	5
January	5	9
February	3	4
March	2	2
April	1	3
May	4	4
June	0	0
<b>Biennium Totals</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>43</b>

Causes of Fatal Fire	Number
Smoking or dropping cigarette	4
Victim's clothing caught on fire	3
Overheated stove or space heater	4
Miscellaneous	2
Undetermined	12
Lightning struck building	1
<b>Biennium Totals</b>	<b>26</b>

FIRE DEATHS BY AGE  
7/1/72 to 6/30/74

Age Scale of Fire Victims	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	0	0	0
5 - 7	3	5	8
10 - 14	3	3	6
15 - 19	0	4	4
20 - 24	4	1	5
25 - 34	3	2	5
35 - 44	1	2	3
45 - 54	3	0	3
55 - 64	1	0	1
65 - 74	1	2	3
75 & over	3	2	5
Not Stated	0	0	0
<b>Biennium Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>43</b>

FIRE DEATHS BY COUNTY  
7/1/72 to 6/30/74

County	No. Fatal Fires	No. Fire Deaths
Addison	1	1
Bennington	3	3
Caledonia	2	4
Chittenden	1	5
Essex	0	0
Franklin	0	0
Grand Isle	0	0
Lamoille	2	2
Orange	2	6
Rutland	7	13
Washington	5	6
Windham	1	1
Windsor	2	2
Orleans	0	0
<b>Biennium Totals</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>43</b>

## COMMUNICATIONS

The continuing task of the Communications Division is to provide the most efficient radio, microwave and telephone communication facilities possible, insuring that State and local agencies can rapidly obtain and exchange needed information.

In fulfillment of these requirements, a major program, the Statewide Law Enforcement Communications System, is being continued to support and improve law enforcement activities. This system project is presently 85% complete. The remaining phase of this system originally provided for the addition of an informational channel, required to rapidly and accurately access law enforcement information. Re-allocation of priorities indicates the immediate requirements are to unify and improve existing local police department deficiencies in communications equipment, dispatching services, and maintenance requirements. In effect, this will only temporarily delay the installation of the informational channel still needed to access information.

The improved and 95% complete microwave network has 13 strategic mountain top microwave relay stations, 7 passive reflectors, and 11 microwave terminals which provide a 'statewide' capability. This microwave addition affords all state agencies an opportunity to improve their information tie-ins between various offices, field stations and computerized data systems. This microwave network provides each base terminal at 11 state police field office locations with improved communications capability to better serve 3 federal, 9 state, 28 county, and 64 municipal law enforcement agencies.

The installation of a microwave circuit between the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station at Vernon and State Police Headquarters in New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, as well as Vermont State Police Headquarters in Montpelier, gives Civil Defense in the three states the capability of instant communications in the event of a nuclear generating mishap.

The addition of 6 more computer terminals to the 5 previously installed is a further step toward providing the full capability of accessing motor vehicle licensing files, in addition to furnishing station to station transmission of printed messages.

A field evaluation test of a radio mobile printer for use in police cruisers was conducted between the Colchester State Police office, the Burlington and Colchester Police Departments. The purpose of a mobile printer is to transmit and record law enforcement information, materials and data such as fingerprints, photographs, documents and hard copy message print-outs. While the performance of the printer unit was commendable, the cost-benefit criteria dictates the purchase of mobile printers at this time is not warranted.

A similar performance evaluation was conducted with a moving traffic radar unit. The unit performed well and has an advantage over older stationary radar units because it is designed to be used in a moving police cruiser.

Related communications improvements during the past two years include the consolidation of communications facilities on top of Mt. Killington in Rutland County. The purpose was to accommodate an additional commercial user and improve the environmental aesthetics by eliminating the need for an additional antenna tower.

The establishment of a Communications Maintenance Shop at this Department's St. Johnsbury State Police Office provides each District with repair facilities within their area, and eliminates travel time that previously resulted in delays when servicing electronic equipment. The operational effectiveness of all State agencies will be improved by this local repair service capability.

With re-location of State Police Offices in Middlebury, Newport, St. Johnsbury, Brattleboro and Shaftsbury during the past two years, the Communications Division devoted considerable time to the re-installation of communications equipment, including microwave stations. This was done with a minimum of interruption to the communications system.

An additional communications technician was approved and employed to offset the increased maintenance and repair workload resulting from establishment of the Civil Defense Communications Network. This network operates between the State Emergency Operating Center, Civil Defense Districts and local Civil Defense organizations.

Improvements to the Civil Defense Network includes the addition of a base station on Mt. Ascutney, providing radio coverage to the Southeast portion of the state. Mobile radio units no longer useable in the State Police Radio System were turned over to Civil Defense and are presently being utilized by local Civil Defense units in coordinating their activities with local, district and State Civil Defense agencies.

The radio system of the Department of Fish and Game was improved by installing a radio base station on the summit of Mt. Snow, which will provide better radio coverage in Windham and Bennington Counties. The preventative maintenance and repair of air navigational aids, commonly called localizers, were assumed by the Communications Division at the request of the Vermont Aeronautics Board. These localizers are installed at the Springfield State Airport and at the Rutland State Airport.

During the last biennium in response to a concern for the environment, arrangements were made to provide communication engineering services to determine the feasibility and specific ways to re-locate this Department's communication facility at the summit of Mt. Mansfield.

Many man hours have been devoted to the continued coordination and resolution of such municipal law enforcement communications problems as the installation of efficient radio equipment, area radio coverage, training, and emergency maintenance of communications equipment. Possible solutions to providing better telecommunications maintenance for municipal police departments are being researched and further evaluated.

Advanced training seminars on microwave and radio communications were conducted at Department installations and at factory training centers for state maintenance personnel. The Communications Officer provided engineering consultation service at many planning conferences for federal, state and local agencies. This consultation service related to such communication functions as radio, microwave, teletype, teleprinters, intrusion alarms, and public address systems.

At the close of this biennium, two federal grants were allocated to this Department. One grant funded the consolidation of the Bellows Falls Police Department telephone and radio dispatching service with similar facilities available from the neighboring State Police Office in Rockingham. The second grant funds the implementation of a statewide emergency telephone number to give citizens easier and more rapid access to available law enforcement services.

#### Recommendations

1. Establish a Criminal Justice User Advisory Group, the local area representative membership of which would make recommendations to improve communications efficiency.
2. Establish a Statewide Telecommunications Management Group, which would provide the direction required to achieve the overall goals of an efficient system.
3. Develop a standard communications training program to promote the proper use of telecommunications equipment.
4. Review, develop and implement an overall Communications Maintenance Program.
5. Review and establish requirements for additional agencies to participate in the statewide communications system.
6. Review and recommend improvements in the current method of financing the operation of the communications system.

## STAFF SERVICES

### Training

During the biennium the Vermont Police Academy at Pittsford was utilized to nearly maximum capacity, at times accommodating over one hundred guest students who attended the Academy for periods ranging from one day refresher courses to twelve week's basic.

#### Fiscal 1972-73

Students: State Police - 1,079  
Local and County - 202  
Other - 466

#### Fiscal 1973-74

Students: State Police - 930  
Local and County - 333  
Other - 959

Courses for State Police included the following:

Every State Police Officer was required to report twice each year for a one-day refresher course in firearms training and qualification.

One-third of the State Police were required to take a one-day multi-media first aid course, and one-third completed the advanced Red Cross course, and one-third completed the advanced Red Cross course consisting of 55 hours with the ultimate goal that all State Police receive the advanced certificate.

Thirty-six State Police Officers completed one of two basic twelve week's training courses.

A State Police Anti-Sniper Team of six officers was trained during this period.

Forty-seven State Police Officers were trained for federal FARE (Fatal Accident Reduction Enforcement) Program.

In conjunction with the L.E.T.C., four Basic Training six week's courses, and eight Forty Hour Basic Training courses were conducted for local and county officers.

In addition to basic training schools the following in-service training for state, local, and county officers were conducted:

One arson investigation seminar	2 days
Three juvenile officer's courses	1 week
Two fingerprint schools	1 week each
Two snowmobile and trespass law classes	1 day each
Two criminal investigation (advanced)	1 week each
Four photography schools	1 week each
One scuba course	1 week
One scuba course	2 weeks
Two police management schools	1 week each
One instructor's school	4 days
One criminal-psychology school	1 week

The Governor's Justice Commission provided funds for out-of-state training to enable instructors, administrators, and technicians to increase their efficiency and become familiar with modern techniques as follows:

Southern Police Institute	12 weeks	2 officers
American Polygraph Institute	1 week	4 officers
National Assoc. Fire Fighters Sem.	3 days	9 officers
Polygraph Seminar	1 week	5 officers
Scuba Divers Instructors' Course	7 days	2 officers
Smith & Wesson Firearms Armament Instructors	2 weeks	2 officers
Waters Assoc. Laboratory Training	3 days	1 chemist
Scott-Graphics Workshop Program	3 days	1 steno
Intelligence & Narcotics Officers Training Seminar	4 days	2 officers
Auto Theft Seminar	1 week	4 officers
L.E.I.U. Conference	1 week	2 officers
Frances G. Lee Homicide Seminar	1 week	2 officers
Babson College Police Administration	3 weeks	10 officers
University of Vermont Driver Education	2 weeks	4 officers
Hazardous Devices Training	3 weeks	5 officers

Federal Highway Safety Funds administered by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles financed a State Police Officer for a nine months' Traffic Management course at Northwestern University, Traffic Institute in Evanston, Illinois.

Agencies other than the usual law enforcement units utilizing the Academy facilities:

- Vermont Fish & Game
- United States Forestry & Parks
- Vermont Forest & Parks
- Youth Week (sponsored by Vermont American Legion)
- Vermont Firefighters

Improvements to the physical plant at the Academy are in progress; the basic range work has been completed and classes were conducted on it

during the past two years. Federal funds have been allocated to panel and carpet the former dining room now utilized as the main classroom. It is anticipated that federal monies for fiscal '74-'75 will provide funds for refurbishing the student rooms with modern beds and bureaus to replace the present hospital type furnishings.

Additional training equipment purchased with federal funds includes a video taping system for classroom instruction and a gymnastics set for physical training. The photography laboratory is completed and five one-week schools have been conducted.

The need for a classroom, gym, and assembly hall is paramount to efficient use of the facility as a training center. The room presently utilized as the main classroom is noisy, hot, acoustically inefficient and should be reverted to a main dining room as was its original purpose. A briefing shelter and toilet facilities for pistol range and a motor vehicle driving range and skid pan are projects that should have future consideration. Prior to any major construction, it is again recommended that a combined architectural, engineering and educational study be conducted to determine the following:

- Feasibility of renovating one of the present structures for a gym and classroom as opposed to new construction.
- Most feasible location of additional facilities in relation to present buildings, i.e. driving range, recreation facilities, etc.

A training study financed by the Governor's Justice Commission due to be completed in October of 1974, should be most helpful in determining future legislative action in regards to state funds to support Pittsford Academy.

The Department of Public Safety is presently supporting the overall criminal justice training program through assignment of full-time and part-time training officers to both the Academy and field programs that would be equivalent to a staff of at least ten full-time personnel. This contribution by the Department of Public Safety complies with statutory responsibility for the detection and prevention of crime generally.

The training program attempts to provide the most thorough, progressive, and professional instruction in the police sciences to the greatest numbers of police officers, constrained only by time, budget, manpower, and facilities.

The program goal is to upgrade police service to Vermont citizens by the continued development of more efficient, effective, and professional police officers both at the recruit and in-service level.

No major changes in the current program are contemplated. Increased hours for basic training to allow time for a more comprehensive evaluation of skills acquired and a programmed, uniform, continuing in-service program to acquaint all officers with new police techniques and periodic qualifications in required skills is being instituted.

#### Recruiting State Police

Nearly 2,000 inquiries have resulted in the selection and hiring of 29 recruits. Examinations will be continued on a monthly basis until vacancies are filled and there is a waiting list of eligible candidates. Entrance requirements were altered in the areas of age, sex, education, and height to conform to federal guidelines for equal opportunity employers. An agility test was added in which candidates must receive a passing score to be eligible. It is anticipated that eligible females will successfully compete for State Police positions in the near future.

#### Search and Rescue

##### Scuba Team

Members of the six officer scuba team were called 32 times for recovery of drowning victims, evidence, and stolen property; in addition to assistance rendered to other departments.

In cooperation with the Office of the Attorney General, 17 days were devoted to placement and recovery of traps in connection with the Lake Champlain pollution suit. Three days were devoted to assisting the Highway Department with problems of underwater highway base.

One mission involves the rescue of a young lady from the Lamoille River who was clinging to a rock after a canoe mishap. Four days were devoted to recovery efforts following multiple drownings at Marshfield Dam.

##### Bloodhounds

The bloodhounds performed in an outstanding manner during this biennium successfully completing 30 searches out of 45. Thirty-eight searches were cancelled between the time of the original call and arrival of the dogs at the scene which is a good indication that calls for the dogs are being made at the crucial time in most instances, and not at a time too late for any reasonable anticipation of success.

A much needed van has been acquired for transportation of the dogs which allows for comfort of the dogs in transit and for the trainer if the detail required a continuation beyond the initial search.

Total calls	83
Total number cancelled searches	38
Total number actual searches	45
Total number finds	30
NUMBER of searches for evidence	1
Number of escapees or wanted persons searched for	21

#### Safety Education

During the biennium 1973-74 the Safety Education Division worked closely with the Governor's Highway Safety Program with accelerated bicycle and pedestrian safety programs, and motorcycle safety.

Through speaking engagements the Safety Education Division reached 121,139 persons. This figure includes adults as well as youths. Continuation and expansion of these programs are anticipated.

The School Safety Patrol Program was continued and the five Field Days were conducted in each of the Troop areas. Over 4,000 school patrol members were rewarded in this manner. Expansion of this program is in progress, specifically to enlarge on the entertainment portion of the Field Days. Increased food costs are responsible for the specific requests in the budget. An increase in the cost of literature, badges, and belts for this program has been experienced. Not only is the responsibility mandatory by statute, but this is an excellent opportunity to cultivate good rapport with the young people who are our future citizens.

An additional area of endeavor demanded considerable time of the Safety Education Officers in the presentation of Snowmobile Safety Programs. Over 650 hours of these programs were presented with over 10,000 people in attendance.



## CIVIL DEFENSE

The greatest need of the State Civil Defense is still a State Emergency Operating Center which is a completely self-sustained unit and with a capacity of maintaining a staff of approximately 180 persons who would operate on a twenty-four (24) hour basis for the duration of a crisis.

The communications section of the proposed EOC would completely cover all state government systems, Races and Citizens Band frequencies.

On a day-to-day basis, the EOC would be used for the regular operations of State Civil Defense and State Communications.

### Natural Disasters

The natural disaster activity of the Vermont Civil Defense Division expanded during the period to include response to fifty-eight (58) emergency calls for assistance. Previous to this we had responded to fifty-two (52) calls in the past 10 years. These calls concerned: Ice jams, flooding, bomb threats, water shortages, fire, hazardous materials accidents, etc. The last day of FY-73 a major flood devastated the State. A Presidential declaration was received which made all the federal agencies resources available to the State for the recovery operation. The division has had the responsibility of processing the 215 project applications from the political jurisdictions and resulting paperwork. This has netted some \$14,000,000 in financial assistance for the repair of the damage to our state.

The State Civil Defense office operated twenty four (24) hours per day during many of the disasters. Due to our limited staff, the June flood stretched our resources to the limit in the way of manpower and communications. The subsequent recovery operation of disaster assistance has required the continued services of two staff members, working nearly full-time for the past year.

### Personnel and Administrative Funds

Federal financial funds were made available to the State and approved cities and towns during FY-73 and 74:

	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-74</u>
State Civil Defense	\$53,404.00	\$53,564.00
Public Safety Administration	8,714.00	13,691.00
Burlington City	11,536.00	12,128.00
Rutland City	5,657.00	10,657.00
Windsor Town	500.00	425.00
Rockingham Town	2,424.00	2,424.00
Springfield	2,615.00	2,131.00

Federal Matching Funds were received for Supplies, Equipment, and Training:

	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-74</u>
State Civil Defense	\$ 639.74	\$ 137.28
Burlington City	2,300.37	3,457.90
Winooski	1,047.11	-0-
Waterbury Town	960.75	-0-
Springfield Town	123.00	900.00
Rockingham Town	-0-	1,952.30
Rutland City	-0-	435.00
Richmond Town	-0-	1,642.16
Berlin Town	-0-	207.92

### Federal Surplus Property

Surplus property with a total acquisition value of \$538,744.94, actual cost to donees of \$15,844.13, was acquired by Vermont towns and cities plus several state departments.

### Excess Property Program

This program is moving at a rather slow pace, partially because Vermont has no military base and also the State Office is becoming more selective in the material picked up.

The Equipment arriving in the state from this program is greatly needed and much appreciated.

### Operations

During this biennium two hundred and ninety four (294) meetings were held and four hundred and fifteen (415) field trips to local jurisdictions were conducted by the state staff. Public attendance and participation increased sharply during this period.

Tests of local and regional Civil Defense emergency units have been on the upswing throughout the state.

Also, the Nuclear Power Plant Plan has been tested at the State and local level.

New district coordinators have been appointed in Districts II and IV.

### Communications

The efficiency of the State Civil Defense communications net, operating on 45.52 MHz has been increased by the installation of a repeater on Mt. Ascutney. Local jurisdictions using the mobile units are gradually becoming operational on the state frequency. This system will soon give increased emergency communications from many more towns directly to headquarters in Montpelier.

The NAWAS system has thirteen (13) operational points.

#### Emergency Operating Centers

The June-July 1973 flood pointed out in no uncertain terms that emergency operating centers are badly needed at both State and local levels.

It has been previously stated that there is great need at the state level, however, some action has taken place at the local level.

Vernon, Windsor and Burlington are constructing approved EOC's due mostly to assistance from the On-Site Program.

#### Emergency Warning Plans

The State and four towns have approved warning plans. The towns are Burlington, Rutland, Rockingham and Springfield. The town of Windsor has submitted a plan for regional approval. The plans were produced with assistance from the On-Site Program.

#### Radiological

Radiological instruments in public shelters and monitoring stations are scheduled to be exchanged every two years; however, with the redirection of this program, we plan to establish control storage areas in the towns for shelter kits and increase the exchange schedule for these kits from two to four years.

Two seminars have been held in the state to familiarize emergency service personnel with the procedures to follow in the event of a transportation accident involving radioactive material.

The radiological incident plan has been updated.

In conjunction with the State of New Hampshire an aerial monitoring course was held for Civil Defense and Civil Air Patrol members of New Hampshire and Vermont.

This office coordinated with the Vermont National Guard and the Vermont Civil Air Patrol on two exercises.

#### Training

Training continues to be high on our priority list and thirteen (13) seminars (16 hours) were held for local officials. Medical Self Help is still going very well with a total of nine thousand five hundred and seven trained this biennium. The aim of this program is to have one person per family trained in life saving techniques. Toward this goal, 51,280 persons have been trained, plus we have used subject material in forty-five (45) television shows.

Three (3) specialized extrication courses of 16 hours each were held with a total of eighty-two (82) people participating.

This office set up and coordinated twenty-seven (27) disaster drills where both the local Civil Defense, hospital staffs or emergency groups participated. These were adapted to situations applicable to the locality where the drill was held.

Civil Defense conducted a state test of the Yankee Nuclear Plant, plus four (4) local exercises each year.

Special training courses, such as Block Mothers, School Crossing Guards, Snowmobile Rescue, and local reorganization have been held upon request. Home study courses in Civil Defense have been coordinated through this office.

#### Public Information

An informed public is very essential in times of disaster to alleviate additional suffering and possibly loss of life and property. To this end we have stressed the importance to local officials of how to handle this situation. At the seminars for local officials we invite experts from the news media to explain what they need in the way of information to keep the public alerted.

Four issues of "Are You Ready" have been published and monthly television programs were prepared and shown on "Across the Fence." Exhibits at major fairs were manned. Informational meetings on the energy crisis were held for local officials.

#### Fuels Energy Crisis

This office assisted the Vermont Energy Crisis Office (Forrest Orr) in getting established, mailing forms, also in the processing of individual hardship cases.

From November 5, 1973 through March 15, 1974, this department handled 351 hardship cases for fuels. This necessitated working with Federal and other state agencies, and in many cases, going to the head office of the propane and oil companies.

The storage facilities for propane gas, gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and diesel oil for the 54 propane and 214 fuel dealers in the state were inventoried.

#### Resource Management

A workshop for the Telecommunications Section of the Vermont Emergency Resource Management Plan was held in Burlington. The key telecommunication officials made up the group with which we worked.

A workshop for the Health Resources section of the Vermont Emergency Resource Management Plan was also held in Burlington. State and Federal officials participated.

A test exercise for the Vermont Emergency Resource Management Plan, Economic Stabilization Division, was held in Montpelier. The workshops and exercise proved to be quite successful.

#### Resource Inventories

As of July 1, 1972, one hundred twenty three (123) town resource inventories had been completed for the state.

As of June 25, 1974, an overall total of 153 town resource inventories have been completed for the state.

#### Community Shelter Planning

Camera-Ready Community Shelter Plans have been prepared for all counties except Chittenden, Rutland and Washington. The plan for Chittenden County should be completed by 1 October. Community Shelter Plans for Rutland and Washington Counties are scheduled to be completed by September 1975.

#### On-Site Assistance Program

The On-Site Assistance Program is basically a people-oriented program and thus requires a shift in approach and attitude as compared to the primarily hardware-oriented programs of the 1960's. In providing On-Site Assistance to a local government, it is necessary to be guided by two basic questions: (1) Is the local government prepared to make maximum use of existing resources and capabilities, and (2) If the local government's emergency plans were to be implemented and its resources activated during an emergency, would these plans and capabilities be sufficient?

The On-Site Assistance Program has been completed and accepted by eight (8) communities to date. In addition, the program has been completed for two communities and is being reviewed by local officials for acceptance.

#### On-Site Assistance

State and Federal Civil Defense agencies continue to assist the local communities in completing the recommended actions outlined in their respective On-Site Assistance reports.

#### Recommendations

A State Emergency Operating Center equipped and sized to handle the state during emergencies.

Completion of three more mountain top relays to increase efficiency of State Civil Defense radio net 45.52.

## ADMINISTRATION

During this biennium, plans previously formulated as well as new plans were implemented relating to overall departmental operational programming and philosophic approaches to meeting statewide law enforcement needs.

#### Planning and Research

Among the various activities performed or participated in were:

The preparation of:

1. A report on the Status of Law Enforcement in the State of Vermont.
2. A Public Safety Fleet Management Records System.
3. A proposal for a Statewide Motor Vehicle Fleet Management Records System.
4. The development of a Program Proposal for a Statewide Central Telephone and Radio Dispatching Service.
5. A Report on the Status and Future Development and Implementation of the Vermont Governmental Telecommunications System.
6. A proposal for the establishment of new outpost locations and their staffing.
7. Assisting in the preparation of Grant Applications for Federal Funding support for various agency programs.

#### State Police Classification and Compensation.

Staff members assisted the Department of Personnel in reviewing and clarifying all State Police positions and, establishing implementation policies and procedures relating to overtime and, inclusion of state police in the classified employee classification and compensation system.

#### Budgetary Activity

The fiscal years 1974 & 1975 budget requests as well as 1972 & 1973 supplemental requests were prepared and submitted.

#### Office and Facility Construction.

Construction of new sub-troop offices at Middlebury, South Shaftsbury, Brattleboro and Derby, and a troop office at St. Johnsbury were completed

in the biennium as well as remodeling at "A" Troop Headquarters in Colchester. Several microwave and radio mountain-top facilities were also installed.

Employee Strength

During the biennium, 11 new Trooper positions were added to the department's strength as well as 2 Cook and 3 Utility Worker positions at the Police Academy, and 1 Building Inspector in the Fire Prevention Program. Also, 1 State Police position, 2 Building Inspector and 1 clerical position were transferred to the Department of Labor and Industry.

<u>POSITION CATEGORY</u>	<u>NO. OF AUTHORIZED POSITIONS</u>	
	<u>June 30, 1973</u>	<u>June 30, 1974</u>
State Police	234	245
Classified	115	115
Other	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>
TOTAL AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	368	377

Financial Statement

<u>Program</u>	<u>FY-1973</u> <u>Approp.</u>	<u>FY-1973</u> <u>Expend.</u>	<u>FY-1974</u> <u>Approp.</u>	<u>FY-1974</u> <u>Expend.</u>
Administration	224,772	224,290	237,273	240,711
Law Enforcement	3,831,406	3,780,541	3,792,169	4,071,260
Law Enforcement Training	244,442	205,977	195,624	208,162
Communications	230,094	228,677	245,367	251,170
Building Maintenance	31,733	25,653	30,078	23,183
Criminal Investigation	691,374	690,624	768,087	811,811
Fire Prevention	122,079	118,585	-0-	-0-
Civil Defense	162,529	160,409	158,469	184,247
Total Appropriation, Receipts and Expenditures	5,538,429	5,434,756	5,427,067	5,790,544
Highway Fund Appropriation Receipts and Expenditures	4,562,447	4,465,138	4,500,511	4,794,486
General Fund Appropriation, Receipts and Expenditures	975,982	969,618	926,556	996,058

**END**